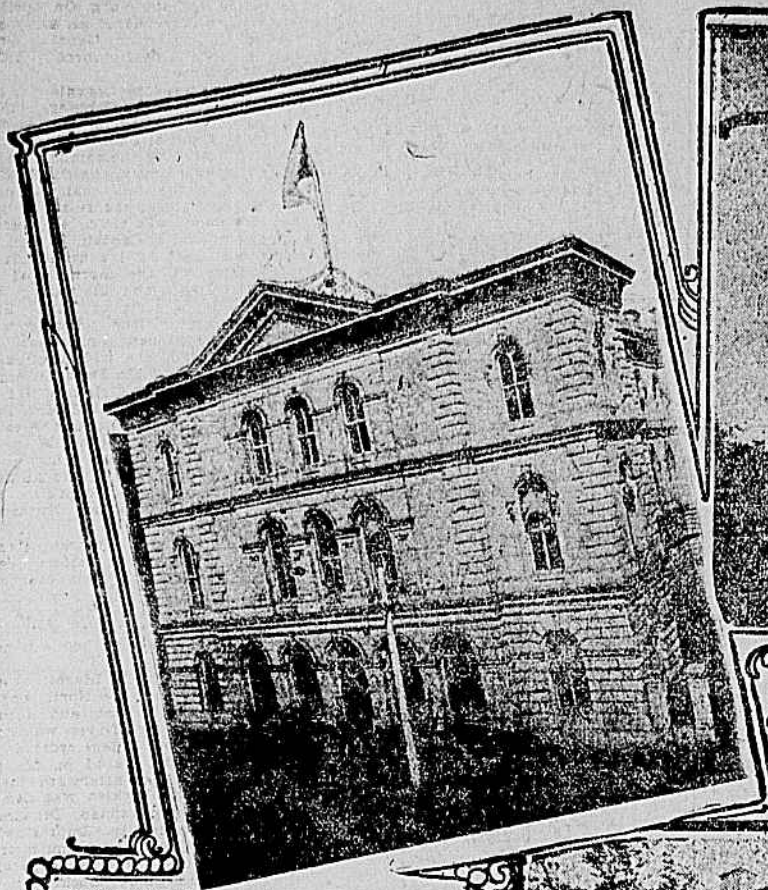


DELIVER DAVIS MONUMENT TO CITY TO-DAY



OLD STATE CAPITOL, IN WHICH CONFEDERATE CONGRESS SAT.

United States Post-Office.



WHITE HOUSE OF CONFEDERACY NOW CONFEDERATE MUSEUM.



MISS WINNIE DAVIS.



MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS



MRS. J. A. HAYES, DAUGHTER OF PRESIDENT DAVIS, AND HER TWO SONS.

PAY TRIBUTES TO PRESIDENT OF LOST CAUSE

(Continued from First Page.)

Mrs. W. H. Miles, on West Franklin Street.

Peculiar significance attaches to the memorial service in this church, where both Mr. Davis and General Robert E. Lee held pews during the war, and where the news was brought to Mr. Davis of the fall of Petersburg, and of the necessity for the evacuation of Richmond.

Formation of Parade.

While the church services are in progress, a civic and military parade will be formed in Grace Street, ready to welcome the Confederate organizations when they come from the church at 2 o'clock. Colonel J. Thompson Brown will be the chief marshal. He has appointed Major L. T. Christian as his chief of staff. Colonel Barton H. Grundy will command a large civic mounted escort, having as his aides Captain Morgan R. Mills and Mr. Edmund Strudwick. Besides Major Christian, his chief of staff, Colonel Brown has appointed the following as his aides-de-camp:

Major A. W. Garber, Major Charles O. Saville, Dr. Thomas E. Stratton, Captain George J. Rogers, Commander William B. Freeman, and Captain John H. Redwood.

Order of the Procession.

The following will be the order of the procession:

Mounted, foot and bicycle police, commanded by Major Louis Werner.

Band No. 1, leader, Professor John Resenich.

Chief marshal and staff.

Mounted escort, commanded by Colonel Barton H. Grundy.

His Excellency the Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Governor of Virginia, and staff mounted.

The Blues Band, leader, Professor William J. Lewis.

Battalion of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, commander, Major E. W. Bowles.

First Battalion of Seventieth Virginia Regiment, commander, Major Hudson Cary.

The Richmond Howitzers, Battery A, mounted, commander, Captain W. M. Myers.

Band No. 2, leader, Professor John Resenich.

George E. Pickett Camp, Confederate Veterans, commander, C. R. Wingfield.

United Sons of Confederate Veterans, commander, E. McGuire Gilman.

Carriages of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, president, Mrs. George S. Holmes.

Carriages of the Hollywood Memorial Association, president, Mrs. Edgar D. Taylor.

Carriages of the City Council and Board of Aldermen.

Colonel J. Thompson Brown, the chief marshal, has issued the following detailed instructions:

Reunions.

Mounted, Foot and Bicycle Police—North line of Capitol Street, right resting on Ninth Street.

West line of Eleventh Street, facing east, right resting on Capitol Street. Band No. 2—On west line of Eleventh Street, between Capitol and Broad Streets, and on left of the Governor's staff and on right of Blues' Battalion. Infantry—On south line of Broad Street, right resting on Eleventh, line extending westwardly along south line of Broad Street.

Artillery—On west line of Ninth Street, right resting on Capitol Street, line extending to and southwardly along west line of Ninth Street, formed in and near the fourth line of pavement to allow ladies' societies to pass in salute from basement to holy of the church. Camps to follow ladies in church to seats provided for them.

Lee and Pickett Camps, and Sons of Veterans—At St. Paul's Church, right resting in front of main entrance, line extending to and southwardly along the west line of Ninth Street, formed in and near the fourth line of pavement to allow ladies' societies to pass in salute from basement to holy of the church. Camps to follow ladies in church to seats provided for them.

Carriages.

Jefferson Davis Monument Association—Carriages—On west line of Ninth Street, right resting on Grace Street, line extending southwardly along Ninth Street.

City Council Carriages—On east line of Ninth Street, right resting on Grace Street, line extending southwardly along the east line of Ninth Street. Carriages will be marked with letters and numbers on carriage lamp.

Carriages of the Hollywood Memorial Association, president, Mrs. Edgar D. Taylor.

Carriages of the City Council and Board of Aldermen.

Colonel J. Thompson Brown, the chief marshal, has issued the following detailed instructions:

Reunions.

Mounted, Foot and Bicycle Police—North line of Capitol Street, right resting on Ninth Street.

Band No. 1—North line of Capitol Street, East of Ninth Street, and on the left of the police.

Chief Marshal's Staff—On North line of Capitol Street, between Ninth and Tenth, and on left of Band No. 1.

Mounted Escort—On north line of Capitol Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Street, facing south, right resting on Tenth Street.

Governor and Staff—(Mounted) on St. Paul's Church will take about an

hour, and as soon after 2 o'clock as the line of parade can be formed, the column will move from Ninth Street westwardly along Grace Street to Fifth, when it will turn into Franklin, and thence continue westwardly to the Davis Monument.

Arriving there the ladies of the Davis Monument Association and of the Hollywood Memorial Association will be given seats on the grandstand, while the military and veteran organizations will be parked on either side. The veterans from Lee Camp Soldiers' Home will occupy the space directly in front.

Mr. Edgar D. Taylor will be master of ceremonies at the monument, introducing as the first orator of the afternoon Judge George L. Christian, of Richmond, the acting chairman of the building committee of the Davis Monument, who will announce the completion of the labors of that committee.

The Davis Monument.

The monument to the memory of President Jefferson Davis is the crowning feature of Richmond's great Monument Avenue. The memorial consists of a semi-circular colonnade, terminating at each end in a square pier, with a large column of shaft rising from the enclosed space. The semi-circle is about fifty feet across, with a depth of thirty feet, and stands sixty-seven feet in total height. The monument typifies the vindication of Mr. Davis and the cause of the Confederacy for which he stood before the world, the leading inscription being "Deo Vindice" (God will vindicate).

The colonnade, composed of thirteen Doric columns, besides the two end piers, rises about eighteen feet above the walkway, and has its frieze decorated with bronze seals of the eleven States that seceded, and the three others that sent representatives and troops. In the center of the space enclosed by the colonnade stands a large Doric column over five feet in diameter. This column forms a background for the bronze figure of Mr. Davis, and also carries on its top an allegorical bronze figure, whose right hand points to heaven, and whose title, "Vindicta," represents the whole spirit of the movement.

The large column bears the seal of the Confederacy in bronze, and has the inscription, "Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, 1861-1865."

Figure of Mr. Davis.

The bronze figure of Mr. Davis stands on a great block of granite in front of the column, and about twelve feet above the roadway. The President is represented in a standing position as though addressing an audience with his right hand resting on the open book of history.

Around the molding is traced a noteworthy extract from Mr. Davis's farewell speech when he resigned from the United States Senate on the secession of Mississippi: "Not in hostility to others, not to injure any section of the country, not even for our own pecuniary benefit; but from the high and solemn motive of defending and protecting the rights we inherited, and which it is our duty to transmit unshorn to our children."

On the points of the colonnade stand bronze tablets, one to the navy and one to the army of the Confederacy. The army tablet is inscribed: "From Sumter to Appomattox, four years of unflinching struggle against overwhelming odds. The navy tablet is inscribed: "Giving new examples of heroism, teaching new methods of warfare, it carried the flag of the South to the most distant seas."

The monument was designed by Mr. William C. Noland, of Richmond, while the two bronze figures are the work of Sculptor Edward V. Valentine. The work of erecting this great shaft covered a period of more than ten years, the first corner-stone being laid on June 2, 1896, in Monroe Park, Mrs. Davis, Miss Winnie Davis, Mrs. Hayes and others being present. General John B. Gordon, of Atlanta, being the chief marshal of a notable parade.

In 1899 the Davis Monument Association, having become discouraged by its failure to raise the funds needed, turned over its charter and about \$20,000 to the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who appointed a Jefferson Davis Monument Association of ladies, with an advisory or building committee of gentlemen, with the following officers: Mrs. George S. Holmes, of Charleston, S. C., president; Mrs. E. G. Wood, of Jacksonville, Fla., vice-president; Mrs. Norman V. Randolph,

of Richmond, Va., second vice-president; Mrs. Edgar D. Taylor, of Richmond, Va., treasurer, and Mrs. B. A. Blenner, of Richmond, Va., secretary. Mr. Joseph Bryan was appointed chairman of the building committee. So successfully did they prosecute the work in hand that the monument, costing upwards of \$70,000, has been completed and fully paid for, and the association has a small balance to turn over to the New Orleans Davis Monument fund when it winds up its affairs and makes its final report to the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Address by Ladies.

After reciting the history of the association, Judge Christian will turn the completed monument over to Mrs. George S. Holmes, who, will, in turn, deliver it to Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, of Texas, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, both of these ladies making brief remarks. Mrs. Stone will then deliver it to the perpetual care and keeping of the city of Richmond, and it will be accepted on behalf of the city, by Mayor Carlton McCarthy.

Following the exercises at the monument, the parade will be reformed, returning down Monument Avenue to Lombardy Street, by the Lee and Stuart Monuments, thence through Lombardy Street to Grove Avenue, to Cherry Street, and to the entrance of Hollywood Cemetery. The artillery and carriages will leave the column at Beverly Street, the carriages unloading at the picket gate, while the column precedes to the main entrance, marching through the cemetery to the Confederate section.

Exercises in Hollywood.

Lieutenant-Governor Elyson will preside over the Memorial Day exercises in Hollywood, and after prayer by the Rev. L. R. Mason, an address will be delivered by the Rev. George W. Linley, D. D., a Presbyterian minister of Fishersville, Va., a member of the Rockbridge Artillery during the war, and one who took part in the famous charge at Gettysburg. After the graves have been appropriately decorated, salutes will be fired by the Howitzers and the Blues, and "Taps" will be sounded. At 8:30 o'clock this evening a "birthday party" will be given by Richmond Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy in Lee Camp Hall, to which the public is invited. An address on the life of Mr. Davis will be made by Judge Theodore S. Garnett, of Norfolk, a recognized student of Confederate history, and a former member of the staff of General J. E. B. Stuart. Crosses of honor will be delivered to quite a number of veterans.

Special Orders.

The following special order was issued yesterday by Colonel J. Thompson Brown, chief marshal of the parade:

Headquarters of the Parade, June 3, 1903.

Special Order No. 1.

(a) Major L. T. Christian is hereby appointed chief of staff and will be accordingly obeyed. Major William McK. Evans having been called away from the city.

(b) Dr. Thomas E. Stratton is hereby appointed aide-de-camp on the chief marshal's staff. In the place of Major L. T. Christian, advanced to chief of staff, to whom he will report for duty.

J. THOMPSON BROWN, Chief Marshal.

Jefferson Davis in Mexico.

Jefferson Davis was a born soldier. His attachment for military life was little less than a passion. While in the midst of his useful labors as a member of Congress in 1846, he received with delight the announcement that he had been elected colonel of the First Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers. Although he had previously resigned his commission in the regular army to assume the grave responsibilities of married life, he at once resigned his seat in Congress, and started on his way to Mexico. He first obtained the duties which were afterwards used with such deadly effect, overtook the regiment at New Orleans, and by midsummer had reinforced the General Taylor on the Rio Grande. The incidents of the Mexican War are still found in the minds of every reader.

All the world knows of the noble conduct of Jefferson Davis on the 23d of February, 1847, at Buena Vista; how he virtually won a battle, which, considering the disparity of the contending forces has always remained nothing short of a marvel of military tact and American bravery. The term of enlistment of his regiment having expired, he returned to the United States, the people everywhere tendering him congratulatory receptions, and calling him the "Hero of Buena Vista."

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

WAS HERO IN TWO WARS

First Serving in Mexico, President Davis Threw His Whole Heart Into Confederate Cause—His Career in the Senate.

Jefferson Davis, the son of Samuel Davis, a planter, was born in that portion of Christian county, Ky., which was by a legislative act subsequently made Todd county, on June 3, 1808. His father had served during the Revolutionary War as a mounted officer in a Georgia force of local troops. Soon after the Revolutionary War Samuel Davis removed to Kentucky, where he continued to reside until a few years after the birth of his son, Jefferson. He next went to Wilkinson county, in the Territory of Mississippi. After a partial academic training at Woodville, Miss., Jefferson was sent at an early age to Transylvania University of Kentucky, where he remained until the age of sixteen. In the year 1824 President Monroe appointed him a cadet at the West Point Military Academy, where among his contemporaries were Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, Albert Sidney Johnston, Leonidas Polk, John B. Magruder and others, who afterwards earned distinction and fame, nearly all of whom preceded him to the grave.

Early Political Training.

Jefferson Davis was distinguished as a cadet for his manly bearing and a

high-toned, lofty character. His figure was erect, soldier-like, and, strange to say, rather robust, but his courage was dignified and his step sprang and quick. He graduated in 1827, receiving the appointment of brevet second lieutenant, and was assigned to the infantry, in which branch he served with such efficiency that in March, 1833, he was promoted first lieutenant and adjutant of a new regiment of dragoons.

His command was on the frontier for a number of years, where the young officer was frequently employed in duties of an important and dangerous character. Though passionately fond of the profession of arms, Lieutenant Davis resigned his commission in June, 1835, returned to Mississippi, where he lived as a cotton planter, and soon after his resignation married the daughter of Colonel Zachary Taylor. Living in great retirement, he devoted himself to those studies which were to qualify him for the eminent position in politics and statesmanship to which he rose. This period of his life is embraced in an interval between 1835 and 1843. His political training was upon a basis very different from the English method, under which the

facilities and tastes are first cultivated and the mind qualified by all the light which theory and example afford for the practical labor before it. Mr. Davis emerged from his seclusion in 1843, when probably no State in the Union excelled Mississippi in the number of her brilliant politicians, among them such men as Prentiss, Foote, Thompson, Claiborne, Gibson, Brown and others.

The Democratic State Convention for the appointment of delegates to the national convention met at Jackson in the summer of 1843. In the course of deliberations Mr. Davis, as a delegate, delivered his first public address, which immediately attracted to him the attention and admiration of his party associates. So favorable was the impression made that in 1844 he was placed on the electoral ticket, and in the campaign of that year he acquired such reputation as to establish him firmly in the confidence of the people of Mississippi. From this date until its virtual dissolution at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, Mr. Davis was an earnest member of the Democratic party, and was for several years prior to the war by no means the least prominent of those mentioned for the presidency.

The presidential canvass of 1844 was one of the most exciting in American politics. Mr. Davis had borne a leading part in support of Polk and Dallas and Texas' annexation. He received the nomination of his party for Congress, and in November, 1845, was elected to the House of Representatives, the Mississippi delegation being Messrs. Hobson and Jacob Thompson in the House, and Messrs. Foote and Speight in the Senate. On Monday, December 8, 1845, he qualified as member of the House, and then began his brilliant legislative career. Stephen A. Seddon, Andrew Johnson, James A. Garfield, and other noted men, were members of the same Congress. A striking feature of all the speeches made by Davis in this session of Congress was the strong national and outspoken feeling that pervaded them. Quincy Adams remarked at the close of one of the addresses: "That young gentleman is no ordinary man. He will make his mark yet, mind you."

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(Continued on Fifth Page.)